THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865. NO. 27.

Terms of Subscription to the Union Banner.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily paper, six months. $5 00
Daily paper, three months $3 00.
Weekly paper one year. $3 00.

News agents *FIVE DOLLARS* per hundred. Single copies at the office 10 cts.

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[illegible] on our books unless paid for in advance.

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☞ All letters concerning the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART, Publisher.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Opinion of Attorney General Speed on the Extent of the President's rights to offer Amnesty.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29.

Attorney General Speed has given an elaborate opinion in response to President Johnson's letter of the 21st of April. He argues that the rights and power of the President to pardon and to issue any proclamation of amnesty are derived from the clauses in the constitution and the acts of Congress which he quotes.

The high and necessary power of extending pardon and amnesty can never be rightfully exercised so as to enable the President to say to offenders against the law: "I now offer you a free pardon for the past, or at any future day, when you shall, from ballot box or after being [illegible] deem it safe, or your enterprise, think proper to accept, I will give you a pardon for the then past."

When men have offended against the law their appeal is for mercy, not for justice. He proceeds to consider the questions propounded by President Johnson in the Proclamation dated respectively the 8th of December, 1863, and the 26th of March, 1864, commonly called the Amnesty Proclamations.

No doubt, he says, many persons did between those periods take the oath who could not have done so had the original Proclamation contained the exceptions set forth in the second. What the rights of those who took the oath in that intermediate space of time, and who could not have taken the 26th of March, 1864, is purely a judicial question.

The facts in such cases are accomplished, and the rights arising out of those facts attached and become vested.

The Attorney General, after considering the proper operation and effect of the two proclamations, comes to the conclusion that another proclamation should be issued.

Persons, he says, should not be invited to take an oath, and to comply with the terms under which they cannot obtain firm legal rights. It is especially to those who have heretofore and would now avail themselves *in good faith of the benefits* of pardon and amnesty that another proclamation should be substituted, covering the now past. Persons who have been constantly engaged in the rebellion should know distinctly what they are to do, when, and how they were to do it, to free themselves from punishment in whole or in part, or to reinstate themselves as before the rebellion. Such as have been effected merely by their treasonable associations should be forgiven, and an appropriate condition should be appended to the pardon of many. The grace and favor of the government should now be large and generous, and the operations and effect of its proffered mercy should not be left uncertain. As a measure to aid in the suppression of the late rebellion, the proclamation has done its full and complete office.

Now one is desired to aid in restoring order and reorganizing society in the rebellious States. Reconstruction is not ended. That word conveys an erroneous idea. The constitution idea, the construction of this government is as perfect as human wisdom can make it. The trial to which its powers and capacity have been subjected in this effort of revolution and dismemberment proves with what wisdom its foundations have been laid. Ours is the task to prove principles and powers clearly and well defined, and that have carried us safely through our past troubles. Ours is not a duty to reconstruct or to change. Society in the rebel States has not been and is not now in a normal condition nor in harmony with the principles of our government. That society has rebelled against them, and made war upon the principles and power of our government. In so doing it has offended and stands a convicted culprit. Mercy must be largely extended. Some of the great leaders and offenders must be made to feel the extreme rigor of the law, not in a spirit of revenge but to put the seal of infamy upon their conduct. But the mercy extended to the great mass of the misguided people can and should be so used as to reorganize society upon a loyal and freedom loving basis. It is manifestly for their good and the good of mankind that this should be done. The power of pardon and mercy is adequate to this end. Such condition precedent and subsequent can legally and properly be appended as will root out the spirit of the rebellion and bring society in those States in perfect accord with the wise and thoroughly tried principles of our government. If this power of pardon is wisely used, peace will be established upon a sure and permanent basis.

GEN. GRANT'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMIES.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Gen. Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 2nd.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 108.—*Soldiers of the Armies of the United States.*—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery, and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution; overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and to the proclamations forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty, and right, in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duties of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and to secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen, and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these, a greatful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Many good qualities are not sufficient to balance a single want—the want of money.

GENERAL A. H. TERRY.

In a speech recently delivered in the Connecticut Legislature, on a motion for a vote of thanks to Gen. Terry, Mr. Harrison related the following incident:

On that memorable Sunday when the trembling wife brought us the news of the fall of Sumter, I stood with Terry on the New Haven Green, and there witnessed with him the raising of the flag upon the flag staff. He looked up at the flag, and I saw the [illegible] tears roll down his cheeks. I then said to me; "I will [illegible] will never leave [illegible], until the insult which has been done to that flag shall be avenged and the authority of the National Government re-established over the revolted South." [Applause.] And he has kept his word.

AT AUCTION.

A valuable and handsome lot of Household Furniture,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION TO The highest bidder on Monday the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. at the residence of R. M. CARY, (formerly occupied by the late Mr. Love,) in the town of Salisbury, a very desirable assortment of household furniture consisting in part as follows:

one rosewood parlor set, including two sofas large arm chair, several fancy chairs and marble-top centre table.

one rosewood sitting-room set., lounge, large arm chair, rocking chair and several smaller chairs.

one oak dining set., consisting of side board, marble-top, extension table and eleven chairs.

one rosewood chamber set., of wardrobe, bedstead with beds, &c., cabinet, washstands and commode, with marble tops and chairs with suitable china ware.

one cottage chamber set., wardrobe, bedstead with beds &c., cabinet and washstands with marble tops, small tabls and chairs with suitable china ware.

one other chamber set, single bed, bureau &c., also two velvet and several Brussel carpets and a lot of straw matting.

a considerable lot of china and glass ware.
one heavy-plated coffee urn.
one handsome plated castor complete.
one damask and lace curtains, and other articles of household and cooking furniture.

ALSO,

A collection of books, law and miscellaneous, including a complete set of 'Niles' National Register,' to a late date.

This furniture was made to order and selected with great care by the present owner, has been well taken care of, and its sale offers such an opportunity as rarely occur in this market.

TERMS:—For all sums not exceeding $25, cash; for all sums over $25 and not exceeding $100, thirty days credit; for all sums over $100 sixty days credit, or cash for all sums at the option of the purchaser.

Where credit is given, bonds with satisfactory security will be required.

The house will be opened daily, on and after Tuesday, the 13th inst., from 5 to 6 o'clock p. m., to enable persons desiring to do so, to examine the articles.

J. B. LAURENS, Agn't.
At Murphy's Old Stand

N. B.—Any of the above may be purchased privately before the day of sale, upon application to the advertiser.

Salisbury, June 10, '65 tds—24

WESTERN. N. C. RAIL ROAD,

JUNE 12th 1865.

THE persons who carried off, and have now in their possession, Iron or other property belonging to this Road, are known, and a reasonable time will be given for its return, after which those who are subject to do so will be reported to the military authorities for trial.

SAMUEL McD. TATE
tf-26 President

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROfessional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours. my30tf

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provision will be received; such as bacon ham, [illegible], chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market price.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT DR. SILL'S OLD DRUG STORE: Copperas, Alum, Tallow Neatsfoot oil, tobacco, soda, Vinegar, &c

J. H. ENNISS.
Salisbury, June 10, '65. tf—24

JOB PRINTING
Of all kinds neatly done at this Office.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR BEING Desirous of devoting his time to other business, offers for sale

DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY *BULLETIN AND* weekly catawba journal

Together with everything connected with and belonging to the publication of the said Newspapers.

In the office are one large Power Press, (Northrop Cylinder;) three Washington Hand Presses, and one Ruggle's Card Press—all in good order—and a very large quantity of type and materials of all kinds.

The 'Bulletin' and 'Catawba Journal' are old established papers, [illegible] in operation before the [illegible] patronage.

To one acquainted with the business this presents one of the finest openings North or South. The position of Charlotte, in the midst of a country unsurpassed in rich agricultural, and mineral productions; the centre of a net work of railroads, all of which will doubtless soon be in successful operation, warrants us in the assertion that it is destined at no distant day to become one of the most flourishing and prosperous inland towns in the Southern State.

An immediate application will secure a bargain. Address

PRO'R. DAILY BULLETIN,
May 30, '65 Charlotte N. C.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc., Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.
Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20
Newbern Times, copy 1-m.

Western N. C. Rail Road.

Passenger Trains will run as follows: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Salisbury at 4½ A. M.
Arrive at Head of Road at 12 M.
Leave Head of Road at 12½ M.
Arrive at Salisbury at 8 P. M.

Fare 5 cents per mile.

J. W. WILSON, Eng. & Sup't.
May 26, 1865—d11

FASHIONABLE TILORING.

C. N. PRICE

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends & the public, that he has just received from New York, the latest fashions, and is prepared to accommodate in the latest STYLES, all who may favor him with a call.

June 5th, 1865. 6t-20

NOTICE:

Editor Banners:

Major Dunbar A. Q. M. at Lexington, N. C. informs me by telegraph that there will be an auction sale of condemned horses and mules at Lexington, N. C. Friday the 9th day of June, 1865, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. He desires that publicity be given to the notice in order that both citizens and officers may take advantage of the sale, to procure whatever stock they may need.

Yours &c.

W. L. CHAMBERS.
Lieut. A. A. Q. M. 22d Div. 23 A. C

White Sulpher Springs,

CATAWBA COUNTY, N C.

The undersigned having assumed the management of this justly celebrated watering establishment, announces to the public, that on and after the first of June he will open the same for the reception of boarders to the number of fifty. There are several very prettily located cottages on the grounds suitable for families or single persons. With the view of conforming to the present financial condition of the country, the price of board has been fixed at $35 per month or a less time $2 per day, current funds.

The long experience and extensive practice of the undersigned as a Physician, will insure to invalids who may seek the waters of Catawba for their medical qualities, such devotion as will best elaborte their healing qualities, and his personal supervision will be given to secure the utmost comfort to his guests. The Springs will be kept open till the 1st of November.—There are several Chylbeate the medical properties of which stand unrivalled. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantage here offered, will please address the Proprietor as early as possible,—Post Office Newton, Catawba County, N. C.

In coming to the Springs they will get off the cars at Robards Turn' Out, Statesville and Morganton Rail Road.

WM. FREDRICK STUART.
Charlotte Bulletin, copy one week and send bill to the subscriber.
May 28th, 1865. 21t-21

For Sale at Dr. Sill's

OLD DRUG STORE: Copperas, Soda, Snuff, &c. Apply to

J. H. ENNISS.
Salisbury, May 31st. 1865. 15—tf

APOTHECARY & DRUGG NOTICE.

ALL indigent and poor persons unable to pay full price for medicine or medical prescriptions will be supplied at half price, by calling at the OLD SILL STORE, NEW DRUG STORE now kept by

JOHN H. ENNISS
June 3, 1865—d1f18

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENnis having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th day of May last, notice is hereby given to all debtors and creditors of the firm that Jacob E. Moose, has all the books and claims of the firm in charge, and is hereby authorised to make all settlements for the firm to him, and all parties indebted will make payment to him, and his receipts shall be good in all cases appertaining to the firm business.

C. A. HENDERSON.
JOHN H. ENNIS.
je1-1m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENnis being dissolved the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand in the name of Henderson & Schafer, who have on hand an assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, &c., to which they expect soon to make large additions.

They will be pleased to see their old friends and customers at all times, and will do their utmost to furnish them with pure medicines at the lowest rates possible.

C. A. HENDERSON,
F. C. SCHAFER
je1-1m

Information Wanted

OF W. ALEXANDER HOCKADAY, who was last heard from in Salisbury about the 1st of March, 1865. Any intelligence concerning him since that time, will be thankfully received by his distressed sister. Address,

Miss L. E. HOCKADAY,
dtf16 Richmond, Va.

15 BBLS. TANNER'S OIL and TURPENTINE For sale by

E. NYE HUTCHISON.
Charlotte, June 1, 1865—2wd16.

NEW DRUG STORE!

J. H. ENNISS, formerly of the firm of Henderson and Enniss, respectfully announces to the public that he is now opening a new

DRUG STORE

in the brick building formerly occupied by Dr. Sill, where he has for sale an assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c.,

and will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of day and night. Drugs sold low for cash.

Salisbury, May 29, 1865—dtf14

BUTCHERING.

I WILL deliver in this market lamb and mutton meat, at the lowest market prices, for cash only. To begin on Wednesday morning, at Mr. Buis' shop.

M. HOFFLIN.
May 23, 1865.—dtf8

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

I want to purchase fat beeves, sheep, and calves. The highest market price will be paid in cash.

M. HOFFLIN.
May 25, 1865. tf10

HEADQUARTERS 2d DIV. 23d A. C.
Salisbury, N. C., May 27th 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 23.

All persons having in their possession United States horses or mules, not procured from a Quartermaster of the United States, or which belonged to the Confederate States at the time of Genl. Johnston's surrender, or any property of the Commissary or Quartermaster Department of the so called Confederate Government, will report the same without delay to the proper officer at this post.

A failure to comply with this order will subject the offender to arrest and trial

By command of
BRIG. GEN. COOPER.

C. A. CILLEY,
Ast. Adjt. General.

STOLEN,

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th JUNE, A Horse, 16 hands high, white grey, red spot on the left side of the neck, shod before, a lively riding horse, had a racking lopeing gait. He was last heard of in Salisbury. Any information left with the subscriber, two miles from Brinkles Ferry, or Wm. Smith in Salisbury, will be suitably rewarded. Supposed to be stolen by a rebel soldier or citizen

T. C. WYATT.
Salisbury, June 8, '65. 3t-22

MICHAEL BROWN:

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Salisbury, N. C. June 7, 1865. tf-21

THE UNION BANNER.

SALIBURY, N. C., JUNE 14, 1865.

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR.

OUR PAPER.

Lieut. W. W. Durand, having left Salisbury Monday on his way to Columbus, Ohio, as a delegate to the State Convention, the editorial columns of this paper will be under the control of J. J. Stewart, its Publisher, who at the same time has engaged the assistance of Dr. Cole, a gentleman well known to this community, as associate. We would most earnestly call upon the people of Salisbury and vicinity to come forward with their subscription and help us in an enterprise that at this time particularly requires encouragement. We shall endeavor to add to the interest of our Journal daily, and as soon as our patronage will justify, we will enlarge our paper to twice its present size. We call attention to our terms of subscription—they are moderate, and are within the ability of almost every one in the country. Every citizen in Salisbury is directly or indirectly interested in the success of our Journal, and all should respond to our appeal.

As in the past, this paper shall be devoted to the great objects of pacification and to the interests of our common and undivided country.

INDEMNIFICATION FROM ENGLAND.

The subject of indemnification from England for the losses sustained by American commerce from the Alabama, seems to be the absorbing topic of interest in political circles on both sides of the Atlantic. Lord Palmerston stated in the British House of Commons on the 26th ult., that the diplomatic correspondence with respect to the Alabama's depredations, was still going on, and that the question had been discussed in the most friendly and amicable manner. The London Press, also, discuss the question at great length, and the 'Times' the great organ of public sentiment in England, claims credit for British neutrality, and says; "England now stands on its legal rights and refuses to make any compensation when it has done no wrong.

The opinion felt by our people on the subject is expressed in full by Gen. Logan in his speech which we publish to-day. In the sentiment of that speech the large majority of the people and the Government of the United States fully concur.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

By our latest advises the new Missouri Constitution is defeated, although the returns from the counties may alter that decision, and we think they will probably do so. The majority in St. Louis against it is attributable to several facts. First, —The radical Germans and Americans of St. Louis opposed it because it gives the right of suffrage to the negro. Many of the free thinking Germans and many of the more liberal believers in Christianity opposed it, because they believed the rights of conscience and the freedom of religious belief are not sufficiently guaranteed in it. The Catholic population in St. Louis, opposed it because of the following provision:

"No property, real or personal, shall be exempt from taxation, except such as may be used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, to the State, to counties, or municipal corporations within this State."—The public schools are universally taught by Protestants, and hence *their objection. Another element* of opposition has been in the Southern sympathizers who have opposed it on account of the very stringent permission for disfranchising the disloyal. All these elements combined, were sufficient to decide the question against the constitution, but we have yet to hear from the rural districts.

JOHN MITCHELL.

All of the journals of the North are loud in their denunciations of the late editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, now editor of the New York *Daily News*, on account of some supposed great influence he wielded in behalf of the rebellion. John Mitchell of the *Enquirer* may be a very formidable person in theory but a very large majority of the Southern people will be apt to ask who is John Mitchell.

Slavery in Kentucky.—The Hon. Beriah Magroffin, of Kentucky, together with Senator James Guthrie, Governor Bramlette, and others are in favor of the amendment of the National Constitution prohibiting slavery. The Kentucky Legislature cannot hesitate long in concurring with the joint resolutions of Congress.

A fearful accident occurred on the B. & O R. R. on Maryland Avenue, Washington, on the 30th inst. A train of some forty cars of troops, of Gen. Corse's division, had started on the avenue for the West; but, after getting a few hundred yards only, the engine attached to it, and the next two cars following, ran off at the switch near Tiber bridge, at the foot of the Capitol. By this misfortune, one of the cars was badly broken, and three of the soldiers occupying it were so injured, that they died shortly after the occurrence.

The Great Meeting in New York—Speech by Gen. Logan.

A monster meeting was held at the Cooper Institute New York on the 7th inst, which was addressed by Generals Grant, Blair and Logan. The latter made the following remarks on negro suffrage and indemnity from England:

The next proposition that I understand is to be decided before the people is this: The State having been reduced to a territorial condition, then it was the duty of the President of the United States to declare that certain men should be permitted to organize this territorial government, and others should be excluded; that is, that he should declare that certain men have a right to vote who never had by law a right to vote. I maintain this as being the correct distinction.—President Johnson has a right to exercise such power as is necessary to assist in putting the machinery of these States in motion. He has a right, for the time being, to appoint a man as Governor. They are under military authority now. He has a right to appoint men to govern them, that they may have a head for the purpose of reorganizing their civil department. (Applause.) When he has done that and they organize, the State is then in existence; not only as it has been before, but it can exercise the same functions that it had before in the government of the United States. The constitution declares that each State shall regulate the qualifications of its own voters. If President Johnson has a right, by proclamation, to declare that all the negroes in the South are voters, he has a right, upon the same principle to declare that the white men are not. If the States that have been subdued, or the people of them, are not in a territorial condition, but States, as we maintain they were, in rebellion, then President Johnson has no right to make any such declaration. If he does it he does it in the teeth of the constitution of the country that we have attempted to support and maintain here. (Applause and hisses from a part of the house.) So far as the discussion in reference to the question of suffrage is concerned it is of no concern to me. I have nothing to do with it. I do not care whether the people of Virginia, or North Carolina, or Kentucky, or of any other State allow negroes to vote. It is not my business, but theirs. (Cheers.) In Illinois, where I live, whenever they decide that the negro shall vote, it is their decision. The constitution says they have a right to decide, and when they do so, I say amen to it. (Three cheers for Illinois.) But until they do make such a decision, in their sovereign capacity as a State, no President has a right to decide for them. (Cheers.) The President has a right to say that certain men have forfeited their rights in this country, by their acts of treason against it. He has a right to issue a proclamation, as he has done, saying that the Governors and Generals and all the leading characters engaged in this rebellion, who advised it have no right to vote, or exercise any other right in this government, until the people shall grant it to them, on their showing themselves repentant for that which they have done against their country. (Cheers.)

I do not desire to elaborate these points at all, but merely to mention them. There are some little matters, however, perhaps of very small concern to some, which I would like to mention. I noticed during this war which has been raging in our land that there are some countries across the briny deep that have seemed to take a very deep interest in the welfare of the people of the United States. (Cheers and laughter.) There are some countries there that have permitted privateers on the high seas; and, indeed, lent countenance to it everywhere—at first causing our commerce to be swept almost from the ocean. They destroyed millions and millions of property by their encouragement of such lawless acts as have been perpetrated by those concerned in rebellion against us. I believe it would be right to say to these people, "Neighbors, we had a little difficulty over here among ourselves—not very small one either—yet it was with ourselves. You have been playing double; you have been pretending you were with the North when the North was successful, and with the South when they were successful. You have been acting such a part as has convinced us you were willing to give aid and comfort to those people to help destroy one of the grandest governments that ever existed on God's earth. For this I would like President Johnson (they call him "Andy," for short I believe) to call upon these people and say, "Here is a little bill I should like you to settle." (Cheers and laughter.) "If you do not do it we have been in the habit of enforcing our rights, and we will see whether you will or not." (Cheers.) I would like for these people to be just required to do this thing. I think it would be wholesome. (Laughter.) While we were engaged in this trouble there was a man by the name of Maximillian, I believe they call him, who came over here into Mexico; not interfering directly with us, but establishing a form of government side by side with us contrary to that which we have believed to be the true doctrine of this country. [Cheers.] I think that the true doctrine of this country. [Cheers.] I think that this little gentleman *over there* ought to be notified some *morning very* early, just before breakfast, that it would be equally as pleasant to the people of the United States if he would retire a little farther back [cheers and laughther], where perhaps, he could get along better than he does here. In saying these things I only say this, that I believe in a strict adherence to what is called the "Monroe doctrine" in this country. [Loud cheers.] I don't want to get up another war; I am tired of it. I have had about enough, as far as I am concerned, and I am perfectly satisfied; but in speaking of Mexico I don't want you to understand that it is my desire in any way whatever to encourage what is known in this country as the "Emigration Society to Mexico"—[laughter]—because I am opposed to any organizations that are intended for the purpose I think they are. I am an out-spoken sort of man, and never had an opinion in my life that somebody din't get a little of. I may just as well say it right here, I guess, I don't think that is the way to do. If we, in the United States of America don't want Maximilian to remain in Mexico, in God's name let us have pride enough, manliness enough to say "Sir, you have got to get out of there." [Applause.] I don't want any of these expeditions; I don't want any unauthorized modes, unauthorized expeditions. We don't want your sons, your brothers to engage in an expedition of that kind, where they cannot receive the protection of the Stars and Stripes if they should happen to be beaten. Nor do I want to see it. I could wish the people of this country would speak out to this man and let him know precisely what kind of a situation he will be in, if he remains in that situation much longer. [Applause.] I am sure if this question was put to the American people to-day, that the majority would agree that it would be unpleasant at least for him to remain there; but a majority at the same time would say that it was foolish and unwise for people to go there without any authority that they knew anything about before they started.

Let us, then, in acting justly, or in asking those who are in charge of our government to act justly, act so with one another. When little wrongs have been done even by the South towards us, let us act in such a manner towards them as to show them that they are part and parcel of this great nation, and so recognized, and in less that ten years, countrymen, you will see this great people united: for there are thousands of poor people in the Southern States who had no more sympathy with this rebellion than you or I. [Applause.] Let us, then assist these people without assisting those who did sympathize and act with the rebellion. Doing that will give peace to the whole land. We will exercise such kindness towards them as will make them say, "In Heaven's name, how was it that men were so wicked as to bring this great calamity upon us," and those very men, in less than two years, will be hunting for the leaders of this rebellion to hang them with their own hands, if our government don't do it. [Applause.] When this is done and that old flag [pointing to the flag]—(and God bless it)—waves again, without insult or hatred from any human being in the country, from the Northern lakes to the Gulf in the South, from the rocky ribbed mountains in her East to the golden sands of California, then each and every man, woman and child will bow before that great emblem of the greatness of this mighty nation and thank God Almighty that it has been preserved and handed down to us for us to hand down to our children as long as time shall last. [Loud cheers.]

GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-Governor William Smith, of Virginia, for whose arrest a reward of $25,000 had been offered, surrendered himself to the authorities in Richmond on the 8th inst., and was paroled.

A line of steamers now run regularly from New York to Savanah. The passenger fare is $40 in cabin, and $20 in steerage.

Ten guerillas were hung in Crow county, Georgia, a few days ago by the citizens.

Prince Napoleon has had a quarrel with the Emperor regarding the latter's conduct in American affairs, and has been forced to resign his position.

A formal demand has been made upon the Spanish Government for the surrender of the Rebel ram Stonewall.

The news of Jeff. Davis' capture had created considerable sensation in Europe.

Immense quantities of cotton, rosin and other native staples have made their appearance in the streets of Wilmington N. C., since the issuance of the President's proclamation removing restrictions on trade, and been conveyed to the warehouses for shipment North. No one knows where they come from.

The States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi have been divided into internal revenue districts by the Secretary of the Treasury, and appointments of collectors for some of these localities have already been made by the President.

It is reported that Ex-Senator Robt. Toombs committed suicide upon the approach to his residence of a squad of soldiers sent to arrest him.

On the 7th inst., in Cincinnati in the building occupied by the National Guards, the structure suddenly fell, killing three and fatally injuring four.

A large powder mill at Orwigsburg, Pa., exploded on the 6th inst. The proprietor Mr. Wooleston and his son were so injured that their lives are despaired of.

The country in the vicinity of New Orleans is terribly inundated. The loss is incalculable.

On June 7th, the subscription to the National loan amounted to $1.750.250.

The Prince of Wales visited the steamship Great Eastern, the leviathian of the waves on the 24th ult., and minutely examined the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Accompaning him were Lord Lyons, Sir Edward Conard, the American banker, George Peabody and the great genius of the atlantic cable company Cyrus W. Field.

The next meeting of the Typographical Union will be held at Chicago.

A Destructive fire occurred at Chicago on the night of the 2nd inst., The aggregate loss was $200,000. The receipts of the Sanitary fair up to that date, foot up about $100-000.

There was a gold prize pistol put up and the vote stood at last accounts, Sherman 24, Sheridan 38, Grant 22, Logan 10, and several scattering.

A man named Luther Dunn, of St. Francis County Ark., was killed a short time since by a neighbor named David Wild.—Thirty of the neighbors met and seizing Wild killed him at once.

The following appointments of Collectors of Customs have been made. For Savannah, Willy Woodie, for Charleston, Albert G Mackie, for Mobile, R. Morrague, for Pensacola, J. W. Ricks.

The Sixth Army Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. Wright, was reviewed in Washington on the 8th inst.

LOCAL.

Officers Governing the City.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Post Commandant.
Capt. H. M. Spain, Provost Marshal.
Lt. E. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. W. Durand, Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Brittingham, Post Commissary.
Lt. W. L. Chambers, Post Quartermaster

Crops in the West.—A correspondent of the Toledo (Ohio) 'Blade' says:

"The growing wheat crop taken as a whole, is far more promising than I ever before saw at this season of the year. The breadth of the ground planted is very large in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, and many hundreds of fields and many thousands of acres I saw, not one piece that did not give warrant of an average crop, and but two that did not promise far above an average."

The same may be said of Iowa and Wisconsin.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORM IN FRANCE.

The French provincial papers are filled with details of the injury caused by a recent storm. The damage caused by a hailstorm at Noyers, in the Yonne, is estimated at 100,000 francs. The inhabitants of the parishes of St. Martin, d'Estreaux, Sailant Urbise, in the Loire, calculated their losses at 300,000. The Romanche overflowed its banks to the length of fifty yards, and covered the Alberges, in the commune of Bourg d' Oisans, with water to the depth of five feet. The inhabitants of Alberges fortunately escaped with their cattle, but the loss is set down at 60,000 francs. The lands of twenty families in Bourg d' Oisans were likewise inundated.

A lamentable accident was caused by lightning in the parish of Mirabel, in the Ain. A young man, lately married, was driving a cart on the high road, and was struck dead, together with one of his horses. Another person seated in the cart received a severe shock, but no further injury.

A hailstorm burst over the districts of Bors, Juignac, and a part of Pillac, in the Charente. The hailstones, as large as hen's eggs, driven by a violent wind, fell so thick that the ground appeared to be covered with snow. The vines lost all their branches, the fruit trees were stripped of their leaves and fruit and heaps of wood and vegetables lay on the ground. Small birds were killed in their nest and on the trees. Patridges were knocked on the head with hailstones, and all the windows of houses exposed to the storm were broken. All the crops in those districts are more or less damaged, and in several places completely cut to pieces. The poor farmers, who were delighted with the appearance of the crops, and were enjoying the expectation of an abundant harvest, are now depressed and disconsolate.

HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL.

Persons may out-live disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitution. By moderate and daily exercise, man may becom active strong in limbe and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the lustre of the eye, pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crowsfeet and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth and grey hairs, and bald head, and limping, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect and manly body, the immortal soul just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look through those faded windows as beautiful as the dew drop of summer's morning, as the glistening tear in affection's eye—and by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind, by cherishing forbearance toward follies and foibles of our race, and feeding, day by day, on that love to God and man which lifts us from the brute and makes us akin to angels.